

Immediate Emancipation

Isaiah 58: 1-12.

What then is it?

Our leading, main object
is to secure the Immediate & Entire
Emancipation of all the Slaves in these
United States. —

But emancipation from what,
you ask? Slavery,

And what is slavery? Holding
human beings, not as human beings,
but as property. — Or it is that condi-
-tion in wh. a man has no legal
protection. 1. for his property,
Nor 2. for his person,
Nor 3. for his character
Nor 4. for his social rights
Nor 5. for his mind.
Nor 6. for his life. —

So that Im. Emancipation

is, not (1) taking away the planter's laborers
Nor (2) making them worse laborers.
Nor (3) turning them adrift on the
community free from all restraint;

But (3) it is simply, that & individ-
-ual as such, & the community as

suck, should forthwith cease holding human beings as property, & hold them only as human beings, subject only to restraints of equitable laws equitably administered; & in so doing, put them into a condition, in which ~~change their condition, put them under~~ they shall have legal protection, in ~~the protection of law in respect~~ each of the respects mentioned, viz.

1. for their property.
2. " " " person.
3. " " " character.
4. " " " social rights.
5. " " " mind.
6. " " " life.

Or more specifically Em.

Em. means, 1. That a slaveholder, so far as he is concerned, should cease at once to ^{hold or} employ human beings as property.

2. That he should put them at once, in his regard & treatment of them, on the footing of men, possessing the inalienable rights of men.

3. That instead of turning them adrift on society uncared for, he sh^d offer to employ them as free hired men, giving them however, liberty of choice whether to remain in his service or not.

4. That from this starting point - this Eman. fr. Slavery itself, he should at once begin to make amends for the past, by entering heartily on the work of qualifying them for, & elevating

them to all privileges & blessings of freedom & religion:—thus doing wh^t he can to emancipate them from th^r ignorance, degradation & in other words from t^e consequences of slavery, as well as from t^e thing itself.

And farther, in respect to t^e Community & scheme means,

1. That in its collective capacity, it sh^d yield at once t^e principle of property in man, & thus cease to recognise any human being as the property of another.

2. That by wise & equitable enactments suited to t^e various circum^s of various classes of its members, it should recognise them, all alike, as men—as subjects of equal law, under its, & only its control, to be deprived of life liberty, & t^e pursuit of happⁿ on no account but that of crime, & then, by due & equitable process of law.

And in respect to t^e slaves, should any of them be disposed to leave their master's service & become idle vagrants in society, t^e scheme means,

1. That they should come under t^e control of vagrant laws—just as white vagrants do.

2. That if they commit crimes, they shall be tried & condemned, like other vagrants, by due process of law.

But why say "Immediately?"
1. It is the immediate duty
2. It describes the object of duty.
3. It describes the object of duty.

Such is our leading object: con-
-nected with this there are several
Subordinate Objects &c

1. The prevention of an unlawful & wicked amalgamation.
2. The prevention of insurrections & ser-
-vile, if not civil wars.
3. The prevention of disunion.
4. The Eman.ⁿ of Chh. & state from thralldom
5. The advancement of liberty & Christianity
in the world.

But how are you to sec-
-ure your object?

1. Not by violence &c.
2. Not by removal. (1) If invol. = insult = Mary?
(2) If vol. = absurd (3) castle.
3. Not by a Grad. Emancipation. ^{Emancⁿ in the U.S.}
4. Not by Compensation. ^{See manuscript}
5. Not by Unconstitutional political action.
= the danger of disunion = governmental action

How then?

1. By carrying the conviction of t guilt
& crime &c through the public mind.
= odious = Edwards -
2. By, ditto, in a similar manner, of t
truth of t doctrine of Im. Emancipation,
making it thus a practical principle,
& thereby securing Eman. by the volun-
-tary consent of the master: so that
he as an individual, shall, of his own
accord, call his slaves around him, &c,
& so that the community, as such,
shall, of its own accord &c.

- But 1. Public sentiment will not bear
him out in it.
- + 2. The laws forbid. - Precedent -
 - + 3. The slaves are not prepared for it.
Gen. Cooke - English. - Lectures pp 100-104, 108, 109.
 - + 4. It would not be safe &c.
- Nature of the case. Penn - Saul - "Boy"
"Meacham"

Safety of Emancipation, proved
by

II. Instances of Emancipation

(I) Individual cases.

1. Moses Brown, Providence. He paid his
negroes fair wages for all & time they
had served him, left them to choose
their employ^r & masters, & many preferred
to remain with him. = The testimony
of the clergyman in Hopkinton N.H.

2. Capt. Burrell, of Trumbull, Ct., who
went to Virg. or N.C. for corn. The con-
ditions were "come back within 60 days".
The one th left came back in 30 days -
"in 10 years for & time th they were man-
-umitted he sh^d be a richer man" &c.

- 1. Infants.
- 2. Boys.
- 3. Aged & infirm.
- 4. Women
- 5. Ill-treated &c
- 6. Religious

Emancipations in the United States.

March 1. 1780. Pennsylvania passed an "Act for the Gradual Abolition of Slavery", by wh. it was provided th all persons, born in the State after the passage of the act (as well as all born before, if their masters did not register their names before the first of the November following), should be free.

March 2. 1780. Massachusetts abolished Slavery, not by a specific act to that effect, but by a clause in t bill of rights, declaring all men "free & equal," which being incorporated into t constitution, the courts decided to be applicable to negroes as well as others.

Jan. 1784. Connecticut, at a special session, enacted th after March 1. 1784, every negro or mulatto child born in the state, should be free, at t age of 25.

About this time Rhode Island, enacted that no person born in the state on or after March 1. 1784 should be a slave, but free.

Feb 8. 1792. New Hampshire, ratified her constitution, in which was a clause similar to th in Mass. & thus abolished it there by implication.

1. French Colonies

1. *French Colonies*
 (1793) "In 1793 the negroes in Gaudaloupe were proclaimed the subjects of law, and were freed from the tyranny of caprice. At the moment a French gentleman was lying in prison, his four hundred negroes came in a body to the prison in which he was confined, and obtained leave to speak to him.—'Massa,' they said, 'they tell us we free now; we no understand dat; we no know dem massa, but we know you, you always kind to us; we come ask you, massa; you tell us, what we do.'"

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And so of the entire mass, "during their 10 years of freedom, their governors bore testimony to their regular industry & uninterrupted submission to the laws."

ment found itself, although aided by troops from France, unable to quell ; as well as in order to resist an invasion of the English. Early in 1794 this act was confirmed by the National Convention. The emancipation of the negroes, 500,000 in a body, produced the effects desired. The civil war was extinguished ; the English were expelled ; and Hayti continued to flourish until 1802, when Buonaparte endeavoured to restore slavery there. He was foiled. But his horrible attempt led to a second civil war, which long distracted the island, and which led to the expulsion of the whites.

not

1.

now

(in 1832) at peace: and

a French merchant, with whom I met last winter in Belfast, and who had resided chiefly in Hayti for upwards of twenty years past, told me, that though well acquainted with Great Britain and the United States, he knew of no country, in which there were so few infractions of the criminal code, and so much general comfort, good order, kindness, and independence, as in Hayti.

Mr Washburn and lady of Columbus, to a public dinner.

In the citizens of Columbus, to a public dinner.
R Patte bnt be cause of sincere gratification to me,
In sch citizens of Columbus have seen, in my public
In sch any thing to justify such a mark of their app
In the I claim no merits, connected with the perform
court, an those services, beyond that of ever having felt an
In the desire for the preservation of the government
United States, and for such an administrat
powers, as should be beneficial to every part
wide-spread Union, and tend to unite, by ties co
strengthening, the interests and the affections o
people. I cordially thank those by whom
deputed, for their indulgent estimate of my c
public life; and for the kind manner in which
ceive me, on this my first visit to the State.
time I can have the pleasure of staying among
so short, that I must ask permission to decline t
fered public hospitality. Happy in this oppo
seeing many of them, and of witnessing the p
enjoyed by them all, I renew the expression of m
for their kind and friendly purpose, and tender
servent good wishes.

I am, gentlemen, with much regard for you
personally, your obliged and obedient servant,
DANL. WEBSTER

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March 2, 1780. Mass

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free, at t age of 20.

From the Hampshire (Mass.) Gazette
GRINDALL RAWSON.—This man, who marri
ter of S. M. Cornell, is often named in the c
aver's trial. He denied the truth of Maria

denying all
about his conduct and character.

The name of this man will perhaps remind th
of South Hadley and Ware, of some transactions
towns in former days. Grindall Rawson, from
cient and respectable family in the eastern pa
State, was the first minister of the South Pre
Hadley, (now South Hadley). The people
dissatisfied with his preaching, and he was di
perhaps conditionally by a council. Someth

(II) Community Cases.

1. French Colonies

But it is said that Emancipation
has after all been rather a curse
than a blessing to Hayti - that she
is now impoverished - her exports
greatly diminished, & every thing
going to decay & ruin.

In the first place, it does not
appear the such is the fact.

Says Capt Stuart, "it is now
(in 1832) at peace: and

Mr Thompson also, in his de-
bate with Mr Northwick, in 1833, said
in reference to this same point, "What is
now the fact? A gentleman who is now
here is willing to come forward & state it
firmly, fearlessly & openly. After a 12 years
residence in Hayti, where he kept a regu-
lar account of Exports & imports, & investiga-
ted the manners, motives & desires of the
inhabitants, he is ready to testify, that the
commerce of Hayti is prosperous, & the
peasants of Hayti are as happy & comfortable
as any portion of the human family."

Mr Shiel, the individual referred to

then came forward & after confirming
what Mr. T. had said, added,

"I know the people of Hayti, are free,
independent, comfortable & happy." And he
added farther, that the revolution, which
occurred in Hayti in 1822, when the Spanish
part of the colony threw off the yoke of slavery,
was effected by the people, without a single
act of violence, even of the most trifling
character. The masters were Spaniards -
a people who never mal-treated their slaves.
The slaves declared them free, shook off
the Spanish yoke, & joined the Republican
part of Hayti, without a single act of vio-
lence, or the slightest destruction of property."

So also, Hon. Charles Fleming, the
Admiral of the W. India Station, who has resided in
Jamaica, & frequently visited Cuba, Hayti & the
Caraccas, testified under oath, before the Commons
Committee on Slavery, that, "the most happy, richest,
the best fed & most comfortable negroes he
saw in the W. Indies were in Hayti, even better
than in the Caraccas" that "they were decidedly
better than the slaves in Jamaica", & other
particulars to the same effect.

2. Mexico & South America

(a) Mexico. Sept 15. 1829 this decree was issued - "Slavery is forever abolished in the Republic; & consequently all those individuals who, ~~for this~~ this day, looked upon themselves as slaves, are free."

Each of the provinces arranged the details of the emancipation for itself, but the result was, not danger or bloodshed, or poverty, but quiet, & peace, & on the testimony of a Vermont gentleman, once a slave holder in Mississippi, & after a resident at Metamoras in Mexico, "no one was made poorer by it. It gave property to the servant, & increased the riches of the master"

(b) Columbia

3. English Colonies.

(a) Cape of Good Hope

So also in the South African Commercial Advertiser of Feb. 9. 1831, it is stated that 3,000 prize negroes have received their freedom, four hundred in one day; but not the least difficulty or disorder occurred - servants found masters - masters hired servants; all gained homes, & at night scarcely an idler was to be seen. In the last month 150 were liberated under precisely similar circumstances & with the same result.

(b) Java. When Sir Stamford Raffles assumed the command of the Island of Java, with one dash of his pen he abolished slavery forever. The result was, that the emancipated worked as before, there was no decrease but an increase of the revenue, & there was less crime. During the whole of his govt but four persons were tried & convicted for an offence against the laws of society. Whereas, when he relinquished the govt & the island was handed over to the Dutch, & slavery according to the Dutch form was again introduced, within a short period, no fewer than 500 slaves were executed for rebellion.

11/5 = 105
17.25

800. / 6000 / 7.5
66
40

2134.00
17.25

1/5
560
290

(d) West-Indies. On the
British Parliament passed

1833 the

Feb 13, 1834, an act was passed by
the Assembly, & on the 15th by the Council, in the
in the Legislature of Antigua, by which it was
enacted that "all & every, the persons, who on the
first day of August 1834, shall be holden in slavery
within this colony or its dependencies" (including
& islands, Antigua, Montserrat, Barbuda, St. Chris-
tophers, Nevis, Anguilla, the Virgin Islands, &
Dominica) "shall upon, from, & after said first
day of August, become & be, to all intents &
purposes, free & discharged of & from all
manner of slavery, & of & from the obligations
imposed" by the apprenticeship system, " & shall
be absolutely & forever manumitted"; & their
children "shall in like manner be free from
their birth". - The vote in Assembly was
unanimous, & the speaker when signing
the bill said, to those near him, "the most im-
portant paper to which I ever put my
hand".

March 17, 1834. Mr Buxton, in the
House of Commons, inquired of Mr Secretary
Stanley, after the success of the Emancipation
Experiment so far as it had gone.

Aug 1. 1834. The Emancipation Act went into
operation - in Bermuda, Antigua, Montserrat
Barbuda, St. Christopher, Nevis, Anguilla, the
Virgin Islands, & Dominica, on the plan of Im.
& Entire Emancipation, having a ^{slave} population
of (90.106 & more) & in Jamaica,
on the apprenticeship plan.

All intelligence, that can be relied upon
is thus far favorable, except where the appren-
ticeship system was adopted.

Bermuda
Aug. 9. 3

Jamaica
Aug. 10. 11

11 - Aug. 15.

Indeed Clarkson, declared, some

time ago - "That he had not, after a diligent & candid investigation of the conduct of emancipated slaves, under a great variety of circumstances, comprising a body of more than 500.000, a considerable proportion of whom had been suddenly enfranchised, found a single instance of revenge or abuse of liberty."

Nay more, in a recent agitation of the subject in England, the challenge was made, for any one to produce an instance in which a single drop of white blood had been shed as the result of emancipation, & the challenge was never met.

But 5. It will beggar the master.

And 6. It will ruin the slave.

But 7. (see opposite page)

But 8. What can we do?

1. Inform yourself.
2. Give your sympathies.
3. Inform others.
4. Give something, & get others to give.

12th d. Thoms. A family of slaves in Arkansaw another in Tenn. a third of 88 in Virg. were successively emancipated by thro. & inf. of one abolition journal.

5. Refuse to use productions of slave labor.

6. Withhold Christ-ⁿ fellowship.

7. Pray

~~And what is more 7. You can't.~~

8. Associate with others in these things

~~change of 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. sentiment so easily.~~

~~And besides 8. Suppose it could be done in the free states, you accomplish nothing. - Thacker~~

~~(1) Progress of sentiment at North.~~

= 5600
10 at 12 1/2 = \$15 = 120 numb^o for self
20 - " - " = \$30 =

~~2. Ditto at the South.~~

But 7. Why should we interfere in the matter?

1. God requires it.
2. The slave is a man
3. A national sin exposing to national judgments.
- 4.

But 9. What can we accomplish if we do all this - we sh only exasperate t South & prevent the very thing we wish to accomp^l?

1. To say this is a libel on the South
2. A libel on the gospel.
3. Progress of sentiment.

And 4. The slavery of t South is upheld by the North, so that right pub. sent. here, you right it there.

1841
from B. F. 1

(phyllog)

Estimates on the 12th
Cent Plan

10 giving thus = \$15 per year
= 120 numb^s Reps. for self, which
can be put into 3 persons hands each
month, wh. will be equal to 3600
Sermons the year on the subject
Besides it will put 500 Reps. into
gratuitous circulation, which
may each go into the hands of
3 readers = 1500 readers.

20 giving thus is double.

with Ms. B. 9.1 (22)



1772, Slavery was abolished in England.

1776. David Hartley moved in t^e House of Commons,

"That the slave-trade is contrary to the laws
"of God, & the rights of man".

1787. More systematic measures commenced
for the abolition of the trade, by Clarkson,
Wilberforce & Sharpe - Sharpe urging them
to attack slavery itself.

1789. W^m Pitt introduced a bill against the
Slave-trade, & Wilberforce pursued it for sev-
eral years.

1806 - June 10th - The House of Commons voted,

"That t^e house, considering the African
"slave-trade, to be contrary to the principles
"of justice, humanity & sacred policy, will, with
"all practicable expedition, take effectual
"measures for the abolition of the said trade, in
"such manner & at such period as may be
"deemed advisable." The vote stood, yes 114 &

no 15.

June 24. the same resolution passed the
House of Lords, 41 to 20.

1807 - early - Lord Grenville introduced
into the House of Lords "a bill for the
abolition of the slave-trade." Council

was heard against it for four days, & then
after ample discussion, ^(Objections urged) passed by 100 to 36,
was sent to the Commons & obtained their sanction
on the 10th February, by 283 to 16.
March 25 - the royal assent was obtained on
the 26th of March.

1823 - Melioration & Preparation -

- Buxton's resolution - (Thompson's speech p 23)
- " - May 15 Canning's Resolutions.
(Thompson's speech p 23
~~A. S. Magazine p 14.~~)
- July 1830 - Orders in Council enforcing.
- " - London A. S. Society formed, for "ameliorating the condition &c. & the 'gradual' abolition of slavery.

1827-9 - "Negro Friend" & "anti-slavery associations formed extensively formed.

1824 Elizabeth Heyrick - "Immediate Emancipation"
"is the object to be aimed at; it is more wise
& rational, more politic & safe, as well as more
just & humane, than gradual Emancipation."

1830 London Society set itself for "the speedy
extinction of slavery. - (means, press, hotel &c)
- children -

Negroes' Friend Society in Dublin - tried
the effect of lecturing in Ireland - happy -
soon after tried in England & Scotland - ~~the~~
~~was formed early in~~

1831 ~~The Agency Sub-Committee.~~

1830 - Oct. 8. Meeting in Edinburgh, in the Great Assembly Room, "for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for the abolition of slavery" - the Lord Provost Mr. Allan Esq. in the chair. Mr Francis Jeffrey (Lord Advocate of Scotland) resolutions, "expressive of their sense of the evils & miseries necessarily attendant on the system of negro slavery, & their conviction that there ought to be no further delay, in taking measures for its final total abolition" & for such instruction &c as might fit them ultimately for the blessings of freedom" -
 Dr. A. Thompson, "immediate" for "earliest practicable period" -
 "children born after a certain date" -
 "discussion" - adjournment - 19th Oct. - 1200 - Ladies Society - 22,000

1831 - 2. Insurrection in Jamaica

(2) - Persecution of Missionaries

(3) - Colonial Union.

(1) - Committees of Inquiry in Lords & Commons.

- Result - ~~Apprenticeship Bill~~
~~Scrap Book~~ &c.

- ~~Feeling in the Colonies.~~

- Predictions of the Planters - (Buxton's Speeches p. 307.)

~~Feeling~~

- Feelings of the Colonists - (~~Scrap book~~)
 - 1832 Jamaica Assembly. 20 to 6. ^{with}
 we not entertain -

- Mulgrave's Speech -

1834 - 1st of August - Bermuda (Scrap book)

- Antigua - (Thorne & Hines)

- Jamaica (Report p. 240, 244)

Generally - Despatch of Sligo June 21, 1835
 Colonial Governors 1375.
 Special Justice 377.

1836, March 22 - Buxton's motion & Speech.

- Committee - & their report - (extract)

Sturge & Harveys Mission.

Renewed Agitation

Opposition of Home Govt.

Action of Colonial Legislatures

1815 Plenipotentiaries of free powers

Colonies in which abolished by

met at Vienna for the

Crown Colonies

The Slave Trade

Condition of the Freedman.